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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/537,977	06/09/2005	Gerard Benard	TS5584 US	6950
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EXAMINER				
OLADAPO, TAIWO				
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1797				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/537,977

Applicant(s)

BENARD ET AL.

Examiner

TAIWO OLADAPO

Art Unit

1797

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 May 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SF/ICE)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 3/5/2005.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. The amendment dated 05/22/2008 has been considered and entered for the record. Applicant's arguments with respect to the claims overcome previous rejections but are moot in view of new grounds of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
4. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out

the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5. Claims 1 – 10, 12 – 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Van Ballegoy et al. (WO00/29511) in view of Nalesnik et al. (US 6,103,674).

6. In regards to claim 1, Van Ballegoy teaches a process to prepare a lubricant by hydrocracking feeds containing from 1% to 100% waxy compounds, or at least 50% of waxy compounds (page 3 lines 4 – 5, 34 – 35) in the presence of hydrogen with a Group VIII metal compound supported by a refractory oxide carrier (page 4 lines 8 – 29) under hydrocracking conditions sufficient to achieve 70 wt. % conversion of the wax or 30 wt. % wax content present after hydrocracking (page 22, Table IV) which encompasses the range of the component (a) in claim 1.

Ballegoy teaches the hydrocracked product is contacted with zeolite catalysts which comprises a silica bound dealuminated zeolite catalyst, ZSM-5 (page 18 lines 13). Ballegoy teaches high yields with overlapping ranges of the pour point and viscosity index (VI) values of claim (See Table II – VII, pages 20 – 28). In the case where the claimed ranges “overlap or lie inside ranges disclosed by the prior art” a prima facie case of obviousness exists. In re Wertheim, 541 F.2d 257, 191 USPQ 90 (CCPA 1976); In re Woodruff, 919 F.2d 1575, 16 USPQ2d 1934 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

Ballegoy does not teach adding a pour point depressant to the base oil product. Nalesnik teaches additives for lubricant compositions including pour point depressants (title, column 12 lines 50 – 63).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have added the pour point depressant of Nalesnik to the lubricating oil prepared by Ballegoy in order to improve the flow properties of the lubricant at lower temperatures, which is an important property in the invention of Ballegoy. Since all steps of the process are taught having overlapping ranges by the combined references, the product obtained will also have an overlapping range of the dynamic viscosity of claim.

7. In regards to claim 2, Ballegoy and Nalesnik combined teach the process wherein the oil has a viscosity index of 151 and pour point of -30 (Ballegoy; page 28, Table VIII)

8. In regards to claim 3, Ballegoy and Nalesnik combined teach the process wherein the noble Group VII metal is platinum (Ballegoy; page 6 lines 23 – 29) and the binder is a low acidity binder which is free of alumina or dealuminated as previously stated.

9. In regards to claim 4, Ballegoy and Nalesnik combined teach the process wherein the binder is silica as previously stated.

10. In regards to claim 5, Ballegoy and Nalesnik combined teach the process wherein the zeolite crystallites have been subjected to selective surface dealumination process as previously stated.

11. In regards to claim 6, Ballegoy and Nalesnik combined teach the process, wherein the dealumination process comprises contacting the zeolites with fluorosilicate salt of the formula in claim 6 (Ballegoy; page 11 lines 1 – 17).

12. In regards to claim 7, Ballegoy and Nalesnik combined teach the process wherein the process of step (a) occurs before the process of step (b) of claim 7, or in a series flow as previously noted (see Ballegoy, page 4 lines 8 – 35; page 3 lines 23 – 26).

13. In regards to claim 8, 10, Ballegoy and Nalesnik combined teach the process, wherein feed comprises up to a maximum of 3% or 30,000 ppm of sulfur before hydrodesulphurization is necessary (Ballegoy, page 3 lines 19 – 26) and effluent is a series flow as previously stated. Ballegoy teaches hydrotreating in order to reduce sulfur and nitrogen (ammonia) in the feedstock by using catalysts in sulphidic form comprising non-noble Group VIII metal and Group VIB metal (Ballegoy, page 4 lines 4 – 26). Thus the process of removing sulfur and nitrogen (ammonia) through hydrotreating intrinsically involves separating them from the feedstock before hydrocracking, as in the claim 10.
14. In regards to claims 9, 22, Ballegoy and Nalesnik combined teach the process comprising a conversion of for example 55% of wax or a yield of 45% during the hydrocracking process or step (a) which meets the limitation of the range in claims 9, 22 (Ballegoy, page 28, Table VIII).
15. In regards to claim 12, Ballegoy and Nalesnik combined teach the process, wherein the catalyst used for hydrodesulphurization is a presulphided catalyst comprising nickel and tungsten on an acid amorphous silica-alumina carrier (Ballegoy, page 4 lines 8 – 29).
16. In regards to claims 23, Ballegoy and Nalesnik combined teach the process wherein the hydrocracking step (a) occurs at the temperature of from 200 to 500°C (Ballegoy, page 5 lines 9 - 13) which overlaps the cracking temperatures for kerosene fractions that ranges from 150 to 275°C and gas oil that ranges from 175 to 600°C. Thus kerosene and gas oil products are intrinsically present.
17. In regards to claims 13, 14, 17, 18, 20, 21, Ballegoy and Nalesnik combined teach the process but do not particularly recite the various parameters of the process such as hydrodesulphurization activity, n-heptane cracking test value, surface area, and pour volume of

the catalyst used in the process which are result effective variables that can be optimized through routine experimentation to meet desired properties. One of ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to optimize these parameters through the selection of specific catalysts that meets the desired characteristics. It is further noted that measure the values obtained during specific tests alone do not necessarily impact patentability of the otherwise obvious process.

18. In regards to claim 16, Ballegoy and Nalesnik combined teach the process. Ballegoy teaches that the content of alumina in the hydrodesulphurization catalyst refractory oxide carrier is an overlapping range of from 0 to 100% (Ballegoy, page 4 lines 26 – 33). It is 0% when only silicate is used or 100% when only alumina is used in the support or carrier.

19. In regards to claims 15, 19, Ballegoy and Nalesnik combined teach the process, wherein the catalyst is impregnated with nickel in the amount of from 1 to 25 wt. % in an overlapping range of claim 19, and tungsten in the amount of from 5 to 30 wt. %. Ballegoy and Nalesnik combined do not teach using chelating agents during the process of impregnation.

Applicant admits that it has been taught in prior art to use chelating agents in preparing the catalysts which increases the activity of the hydrodesulphurization catalysts (See applicant's specification page 8 line 29 – page 9 line 4). Thus one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have known to use chelating agents in the impregnation of the catalyst according to the combine process of Ballegoy and Nalesnik in order to improve the activity of the catalyst.

20. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Van Ballegoy et al. (WO00/29511) in view of Nalesnik et al. (US 6,103,674) and further in view of Kasztelan et al. (US 6,231,750)

21. In regards to claim 11, Ballegoy and Nalesnik combined teach the process of preparing lubricant oil by a first step of hydrocracking and a second step of contacting effluent with catalyst for high yield of oil. Ballegoy and Nalesnik combined teach that catalytic dewaxing (hydrocracking) or step (a) occurs at an overlapping range of from 10 to 200 bar of the range in claim 11 (Ballegoy, page 5 lines 9 – 19). Ballegoy and Nalesnik do not teach the pressure used in step (b) during the contacting of effluent of step (a) with the zeolite catalyst.

Kasztelan teaches a process of hydrocracking hydrocarbon feeds to prepare baseoils (column 1 lines 53 – 55). Kasztelan teaches a similar process to Ballegoy having a first hydrocracking step (a) using Group VIII metal components supported on metal oxides without the presence of zeolites at an overlapping range of at least 3MPa or at least 30 bar. Kasztelan teaches the hydrocracking step has a degree of conversion of below 55% which overlaps the range limitation in step (a) in claim 11.

For the conversion step or step (b) similar to Ballegoy, Kasztelan teaches using the zeolite catalyst at preferably at least 3MPa or 30 bar which overlaps the limitation of step (b) in claim 11.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have used the pressure of at least 30 bar as taught by Kasztelan in the invention of Ballegoy and Nalesnik combined because Ballegoy teaches it is a suitable pressure for the conversion step using the zeolite catalyst.

Response to Arguments

22. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1 – 21 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.
23. Applicant primarily argues that Ballegoy does not teach step (a) of the process involving having from 40 to 70% wax conversion. However, Ballegoy teaches the process of hydrocracking or catalytic dewaxing which uses catalyst to convert a fraction of wax into oils, obtaining 55% of wax or a yield of 45% (Ballegoy, page 28, Table VIII).
24. Applicant correctly argues that Nakagawa teaches using chelating agents to leach zeolites which are not the amorphous silica-alumina carrier of the instant invention, thus overcoming the rejection. However, the response is rendered moot in view of new grounds of rejections.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to TAIWO OLADAPO whose telephone number is (571)270-3723. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 - 4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenn Caldarola can be reached on (571)272-1444. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

TO

/Glenn A Caldarola/
Acting SPE of Art Unit 1797